

Application Serial No. 09/417,527  
Attorney Docket No. 2207/6926  
Assignee: Intel Corporation

22W  
AF

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICANT : David M. PUTZOLU  
SERIAL NO. : 09/417,527  
FILING DATE : October 13, 1999  
TITLE : METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR DYNAMIC APPLICATION  
LAYER GATEWAYS  
GROUP ART UNIT : 2157  
EXAMINER : Barbara N. BURGESS

**Mail Stop Appeal Brief - Patents**

Commissioner of Patents  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

**REPLY BRIEF**

SIR:

This is a reply brief in response to the Examiner's Answer mailed April 12, 2006.

**Remarks**

**Neither Yamamoto et al. nor Li et al. suggests re-routing or diverting relevant traffic to a target device or agent as recited in the independent claims.**

Independent claims 1, 17 and 21 require "re-routing ... traffic [or data] to" a target device. Independent claim 9 requires a "route device configured to divert to the mobile agent traffic relevant to the mobile agent." Yamamoto et al. (hereafter, "Yama") is silent

at least as to the claimed feature, for at least the reason that Yama never discloses changing a destination.

In the Examiner's Answer, the Examiner correlates the claimed target device with Yama's second or destination computer and the claimed first device with Yama's first computer. Examiner's Answer, paragraph bridging pages 13-14. The Examiner further states that if Yama's destination computer is not capable of receiving messages from the first computer, the first computer "would route the messages" to a temporary storage computer. Id. Further, the Examiner states that when Yama's destination computer is capable of receiving messages, the messages "would be re-routed from the temporary storage computer to the destination computer." Id. The Examiner's concludes from this that Yama discloses "re-routing relevant traffic to a target device." Id.

This is error. Yama's messages are never re-routed to a target device. Yama's messages have an initial destination, and they are sent to this destination. The destination of the messages never changes, and therefore, the messages are never re-routed. Col. 4, lines 42-57 are telling:

" The above described method, performed by the temporary storage computer for transmission of a stored agent to a destination computer is also performed for transmission of message.

The process performed when a destination computer acquires from a temporary storage computer a bit sequence for an agent comprises the steps of: transmitting an agent acquisition request to the temporary storage computer; receiving the bit sequence for transmission of the agent from the temporary storage computer; and converting the received bit sequence for the agent into a form executable by the computer. This process is also performed to acquire a message. In this case, a process is required for *checking a destination agent of an acquired message and for transmitting the message to the destination agent.* "

(Emphasis added.) It is it clear from the foregoing, in particular the last sentence, that the destination agent of a message remains the same even though the message may be temporarily stored on another computer.

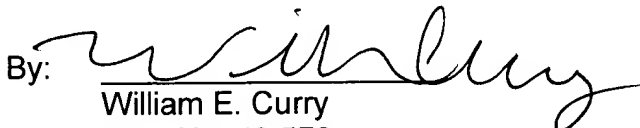
By contrast, according to the claims on appeal, the destination of traffic is *changed* to be a target device. The plain language of the claims states this: "re-routing ... to" a target device. Any other interpretation renders the claims nonsensical. "Re-routing ... to" requires an object -- a recipient of the action. What is the object if not the target device? Furthermore, because the traffic is "*re-routed* ... to" (emphasis added) the target device, it follows that the traffic was previously bound elsewhere. Along the same lines, independent claim 9 calls for a "route device configured to divert to the mobile agent traffic relevant to the mobile agent." If traffic is "diverted ... to" a mobile agent, it must be that the traffic had a different destination that is *changed* to be the mobile agent. Yama simply does not disclose this. Yama's messages always retain their initial destination.

**Conclusion**

In view of the above, it is clear that the Examiner erred in finally rejecting claims 1-9 and 11-22 herein on appeal. It is therefore respectfully requested that the Board reverse the Examiner and allow claims 1-9 and 11-22.

The Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned at (202) 220-4323 to discuss any matter concerning this application. The Office is authorized to charge any fees related to this communication to Deposit Account No. 11-0600.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: JUNE 12, 2006 By:   
William E. Curry  
Reg. No. 43,572

KENYON & KENYON LLP  
Attorney for Intel Corporation  
1500 K Street, N.W., Suite 700  
Washington, D.C. 20005  
Tel: (202) 220-4200  
Fax: (202) 220-4201